

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM



RANDLEMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

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PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM**

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NOVEMBER, 1967

PRICE \$1.00

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
MUNICIPAL BUILDING	
City Hall	6
PUBLIC SAFETY	
Fire Services	8
Police Department	17
Rescue Squad	21
Civil Defense	21
PUBLIC WORKS	
Water System	22
Sanitary Sewerage System	26
Storm Drainage System	29
Refuse Collection and Disposal	31
City Garage and Maintenance Shop	34
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	
Street System	35
Street Department	40
Sidewalks and Curbs and Gutters	41
Parking and Traffic Signs	44

UTILITY SYSTEM

Electrical System	45
Street Lighting	46
Telephone Service	46

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Schools	47
Elementary School	47
High School	49
Recreation Facilities	52

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES	54
---	----

LIBRARY	56
-------------------	----

CEMETERIES	59
----------------------	----

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	60
---------------------------------------	----

MAPS

	<u>Page</u>
I Community Facilities	4
II Annexation Areas	5
III Fire Service	16
IV Water System	26
V Sewer System	30
VI Street Map	41
VII Sidewalks and Curbs and Gutters	45
VIII Schools and Recreation	53

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the Planning Board and the Division of Community Planning wish to thank all of those who cooperated in supplying the information and recommendations that made this report possible. The information, gained from the following people and others is gratefully appreciated.

Mayor Paul Bell

Miss Hazel Lee, Randleman City Clerk

Chief J. C. Dawkins, Randleman Police Department

Chief Worth Greeson, Randleman Volunteer Fire Department

Robert Johnson, Randleman Public Works Department

Jennings Curtis, Randleman Water Works

Hal A. Davis, Duke Power Company

James A. Honeycutt, North State Telephone Company

Mrs. Ruth Linthicum, Randleman Public Library

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

This study of the Community Facilities in Randleman is a part of a second stage planning program. Elements completed under the previous stage were (1) Land Use Survey and Analysis, (2) Population and Economy Study, (3) Land Development Plan, (4) Zoning Ordinance, and (5) Subdivision Regulations. In addition to this study, a Public Improvements Program will be included as a section of this report. Plans are underway to continue the Randleman Planning Program with a Neighborhood Analysis and other studies.

Purpose

It is the purpose of this report to (1) survey existing community facilities with reference to quality and quantity; (2) to outline current deficiencies along with projected needs based on various national, state, and local standards; (3) to make recommendations that will alleviate current problems and prevent or minimize future ones; (4) to provide a basis for coordinated comprehensive planning among the various governmental, civic and private agencies in Randleman. The end results of this is to provide a Community Facilities Plan for the next 20 years.

Scope

The scope of this report is designed to include those community facilities that provide for the public welfare of the citizens of Randleman. Included in this category are facilities that provide public safety, public works, public utilities, public health and medical care, public education, public recreation, public libraries, public buildings (municipal building), and public cemeteries. It should be noted that

in the case of recreation and cemeteries, facilities that are private and commercial are discussed.

All of these facilities are discussed as they affect Randleman and its planning area which extends one mile from the corporate limits. This area can be noted on the map on page 5.

Methodology

Each facility was evaluated by the four basic steps listed below:

1. Information concerning the level of service, function, site, and location of each facility was collected by personal interview and field survey.
2. This information was evaluated and analyzed by the officials in charge of each facility and by professional consultants.
3. Standards, some of which were tailored to meet the needs of local conditions and some of which were state and national standards, were applied to the present level of service to determine the adequacy of each facility.
4. Recommendations were set forth which would render each facility adequate throughout the planning period which includes the next 20 years or through the year 1987.

Population

One of the basic means of determining community needs during the next 20 years is by population projection. For example, it would be unwise to plan a new water treatment plant which would serve adequately the population 5 years hence but which, due to increased population, would be inadequate 10 years hence. Randleman should plan for the following projected population which is the highest projected population in the

Population and Economy Report.

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965¹</u>	<u>1970¹</u>	<u>1975¹</u>	<u>1980¹</u>	<u>1987²</u>
2232	2323	2414	2517	2619	2791

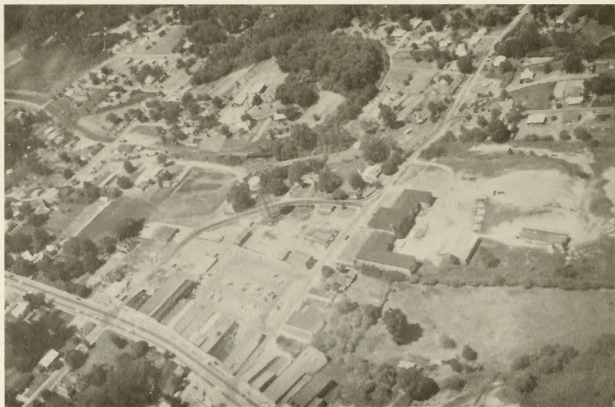
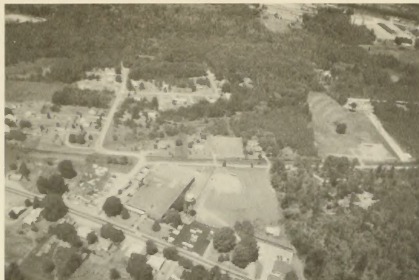
In addition the population in the one-mile planning area should be considered in planning community facilities, especially if these facilities are used by residents living here or if the town plans to annex any territory, thus increasing the town population and extending the one-mile limit in proportion to the extended corporate limits. It is estimated that 1,907 people live in the Randleman fringe area.³ The map of annexation areas indicates where Randleman will most likely annex new territory.

Furthermore, other factors such as the addition of one large industry could distort the projected population; as a consequence, the town should plan its facilities for a population greater than that projected for each decade.

¹ Population and Economy Report, 1966.

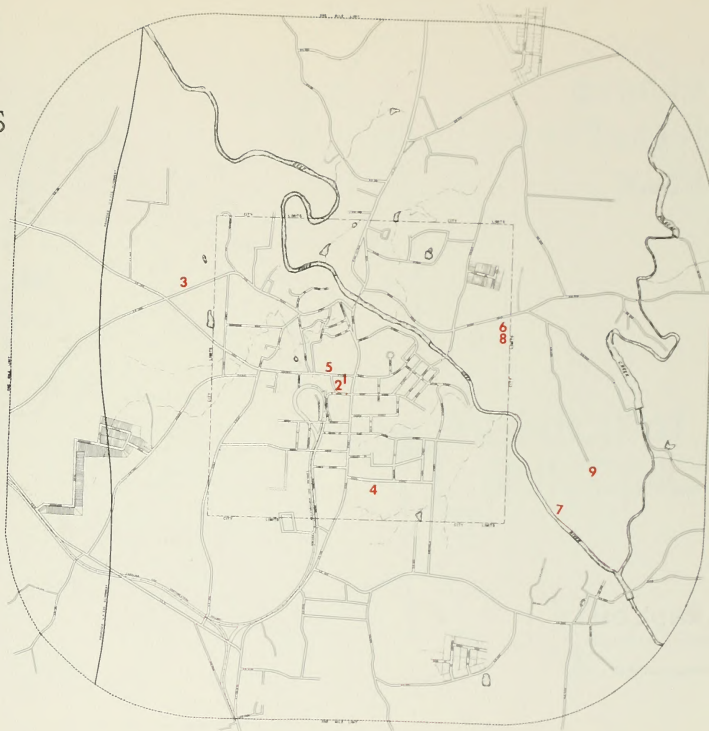
² Extended projection, 1967.

³ Based on a 3.4 persons per household in the 1960 Census of Housing times a house count of 561.



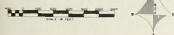
EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- 1 City Hall
- 2 Fire Department
- 3 High School
- 4 Elementary School
- 5 Library
- 6 Water Plant
- 7 Sewerage Treat. Plant
- 8 Public Works Yard
- 9 City Dump



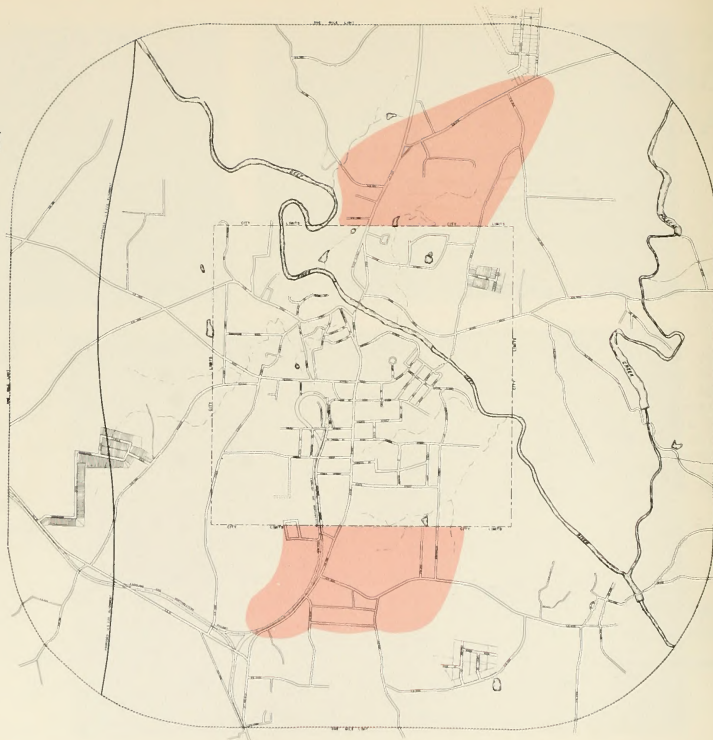
RANDLEMAN

NORTH CAROLINA



PROPOSED
ANNEXATION
AREAS

RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA



**MUNICIPAL
BUILDING**



CITY HALL

Existing Facilities

The Randleman City Hall is located at 125 West Academy Street which is near the heart of the incorporated area. Easy access is available from all directions since Academy Street is one of the town's main east-west streets and since Main Street intersects with Academy Street one block east of the city hall and carries north-south traffic. Parking for the city hall is very adequate because Randleman's paved municipal parking lot is adjacent to the east side of the building. This lot is not even filled on the busiest shopping days. In addition, on-street parking is available along Academy Street in front of the building.

City Hall is not owned by the city but is rented from the Randleman Lions Club at a cost of \$1,200 per year. The town occupies only the bottom floor of the two-story structure. The Lions Club utilizes the top floor.

The building was built in 1935 and no additions have been made since that time. The space that the town occupies measures approximately 60' x 20' and is used for the Police Department, Council Room and City Clerk's office. This space is adequate except for lack of storage facilities which creates an inadequate size council room. The council room is presently cluttered with maps and copies of reports, books and other materials that should be shelved or stored. At public hearings the council room cannot accommodate all interested citizens. If the existing space were more efficiently used, this problem would be solved.

Recommendations

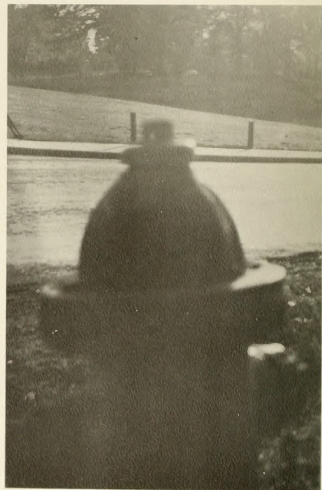
1. It is recommended that a new municipal building be constructed during the

next 10 years. Funds for the construction of this facility should be derived from a municipal bond election.

2. The municipal building should be located near the present site because of the adequate parking and easy access previously mentioned. In addition, vacant land is available in the same block to the west and to the south; moreover, the new fire department has just been located in this area. It would be ideal to cluster several government facilities here and join them by covered walks. This land should be purchased within the next two years in order to preserve it for the town's use and in order to avoid increased cost due to the rise in price of real estate.

3. For a nominal cost the town could improve the appearance of the council chamber to give it a more dignified and pleasing appearance. Services of an architect should be sought for planning the improvements.

**PUBLIC
SAFETY**



FIRE SERVICES

The Randleman Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1947 and has served continuously since that time. The department is currently made up of 25 volunteers including a chief and an assistant chief. These men are currently receiving night instruction in fire prevention and fire fighting at Randolph Technical Institute.

Existing Facilities

The Randleman Volunteer Fire Department currently houses its 2 trucks and other equipment in a new fire house on New Street just west of City Hall. This new building has 2 parking bays and is designed for 2 vehicles. Moreover, a meeting room, 2 baths, an office, and a 2 man dormitory are provided. The two trucks housed here include a 1947 Dodge pumper designed to pump 500 gallons per minute, and a new 1966 Ford truck with an American-LaFrance Pumper designed to pump 1,000 gallons per minute. Adequate accessory equipment such as air packs, hose, and other necessary equipment are available.

Parking facilities are adequate to serve all the members of the department and vehicular egress and ingress to the facility is excellent since New Street is just off West Academy Street, the major east-west thoroughfare in town. The trucks have no major barriers to answering fire calls.

Four phones that ring simultaneously are used for reporting fire calls. These phones are located in order to receive maximum attention from the volunteers. In addition, a siren is sounded at the fire department in order to alert the volunteers who are, for the most part, clustered around the Central Business District. Wives of firemen often notify other firemen who are not within hearing distance of the siren at

the fire department.

The department does not have up-to-date maps of the fire hydrant system in town nor does it have accurate records of size of water mains and fire flow.

Service Area

The Fire Department has no policy on fire calls outside the city limits nor does it charge any fee for such outside calls. Outside calls range from those in the one-mile planning area to calls up to 6 miles from the corporate limits. Often such outside calls are at the request of other fire departments in the areas who need help.

Other Services

The fire department offers no fire inspection program. There is no organized fire prevention section within the framework of the fire department.

Standards

The N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau and the National Board of Fire Underwriters recommends the following standards:

I. Water Supply

1. Water treatment capacity should supply a total minimum of 140 gallons per day per capita including average industrial use.
2. Storage facilities should contain adequate water for a 24-hour period without added treatment at the treatment plant.
3. Water distribution mains should be interconnected with few dead-end lines and mains should be of sufficient size to handle adequate water transmission.

4. The spacing of valves should be sufficient so that no breakage or repair will shut down a length of pipe greater than 500 feet in the high value districts or greater than 800 feet in other sections and will not unnecessarily result in shutting down an artery.
5. Fire hydrants should be distributed so that each hydrant covers an average area of 120,000 to 200,000 square feet and each hydrant should be able to deliver 250 GPM from a 2½ inch outlet.

II. Fire Department

A. Location of Fire Stations

1. The main fire station should be located in or adjacent to the Central Business District. Because of the size and geographical layout of the urban development the community can adequately be serviced with one station.
2. Distribution of companies. (See the Fire Service Area Map and Table 2.)

TABLE 2

NATIONAL BOARD STANDARDS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE COMPANIES

<u>Type of District</u>	<u>Engine or Pumper Co.</u>	<u>Ladder Co.</u>
Mercantile or Manuf.	3/4 mile	1 mile
Closely Built Residential	1½ miles	2 miles
Scattered Residential	3 miles	3 miles

3. The station should be located on streets, close to and leading into major thoroughfares to permit quick and safe exit and entrance of fire equipment.

4. The building site should allow future expansion.

B. Fire Fighting Equipment

1. No fire vehicle should be more than 20 years old, except those held for reserve use.
2. If a city has as many as 5 buildings three or more stories high, at least one ladder truck should be provided.
3. A minimum of 1,000 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose should be carried on each pumper vehicle.

C. Personnel

1. Manning standards:
 - a. 1.5 firemen per 1,000 population where the work week is more than 64 hours.
 - b. 2.0 men per 1,000 population where the hours worked are in the 46-56 hour range.
2. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the number of pumper or engine companies in ratio to the population is:

<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of Pumper Companies</u>
1,250	1
9,580	2
17,900	3
26,300	4

3. The minimum number of volunteer fire fighters should never be less than 10 per company and should preferably be at least 25, according to Municipal Fire Administration published by the International City Managers Association.
4. The fire chief should be held responsible for the training of the firemen

and the fire fighting equipment should be taken out at least once a month for practice.

5. There should be only one head of the fire department, appointed and directly responsible to the mayor. In this way, responsibility can be fixed and a unified command will result.
6. The fire chief should set up a uniform chain of command. (See N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau Recommendation #6 which follows this section.)

C. General Standards

1. Intelligently made inspections are the backbone of effective fire prevention work.
2. Dissemination of information to the public in its own language.
3. Use of a back-up alarm system and fire boxes in high value districts in receiving alarms.
4. Limit the area served.
5. Congested communities with buildings of three stories or more in height ought to provide special ladder apparatus.

Recommendations

The North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau last inspected the Randleman Fire Department on August 11, 1966. Following are excerpts from that report:

"Although the overall grading for the fire defenses remains NB8 Class, the grading of the fire department has retrogressed to Class 10."

With regard to the town's intentions to purchase a new fire truck, the following was said:

"Usually a department with new equipment shows a new spurt of interest and this situation should be taken advantage of with a new training program and, in fact, a reorganization of the fire department. This would be a good time to get some younger men in the department and train them along with those that are now experienced."

These recommendations by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau are based on population, fire defenses and physical conditions of Randleman as of August 11, 1965:

Water Supply

1. A complete and up-to-date map of the water distribution system, showing location and size of mains and location of hydrants and gate valves should be provided for all municipal departments and this office furnished a copy.
2. All hydrants be inspected and greased at least twice per year and gate valves at least once per year; all hydrants and valves needing repairs be repaired or replaced as soon as possible. A complete record of these inspections be maintained in orderly and legible form. A card index file has proven satisfactory for this purpose.

Fire Department

1. The Fire Department be organized on the following basis: Chief, Assistant Chief, Captain, Lieutenant and at least 15 fire fighters.
2. The 1966 Ford 1,000 gallon pumper, additional hose and nozzles now on order be placed in service as contemplated.
3. New house. (Completed)
4. A complete and up-to-date set of rules and regulations governing the membership of the department with regard to chain of command, discipline, conduct of membership, attendance at drills, meetings and fires be prepared, adopted and enforced; all

members of the department be furnished a copy of the regulations.

5. A well organized and comprehensive training program be established. This program should include instruction in department discipline, in the use and care of equipment, pump operation, location of fire hydrants, fire methods, ladder practices, ventilation, fire hazards, municipal building and fire prevention ordinances, the use and effectiveness of various fire streams and portable extinguishers, and the use of fire department pumper connections to sprinkler systems; instruction at the fire station be conducted for all personnel at least twice per month and to be supplemented by practical and appropriate drill evaluations. It is suggested that the standards of the training program be based on the manuals of the International Fire Service Training Association, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Record of all training activities be maintained in orderly and legible form.

Building Laws

Adequate inspection service be maintained to enforce the building and electrical laws now in effect. A complete set of records of all activities enforcing these laws be maintained in orderly and legible form by the building inspector.

In addition to the preceding recommendations, the following is recommended:

1. In order to have the full support of the citizens of Randleman the fire department must sell itself. Firemen sponsored activities and newspaper coverage often disseminate valuable information while at the same time act as a source of revenue.
2. In the event of telephone failure, the fire department needs a back-up alarm system. Such a system would also be more expedient in areas where telephones are not easily accessible. An example of this would be near high value industrial districts.

3. The fire department cannot possibly serve at maximum efficiency when it responds to fire calls within a 6 mile radius of Randleman. Moreover, if the department continues to make calls outside of the city limits it needs to establish a policy on charges. Such charges should be established and collected periodically from those who expect this service. It is not fair for the townspeople to pay for fire service in the county.
4. Since a pumper is not considered a dependable unit by the Fire Rating Bureau after 20 years and since one of the department's trucks is 20 years old, it should be placed on reserve and should be the only truck used in the fringe area. This should be made clear to residents in the county who pay the town for fire protection.
5. According to the previously mentioned standards for manning, the department should have 3-4 permanent men. On the other hand, a well trained and equipped volunteer fire department can off-set this requirement. However, one or two permanent men are still needed to improve the efficiency of the department and should be planned for in the next 10 years. At least one man needs to be at the station at all times.
6. The fire department currently has a Fire Underwriters rating of 10. It is recommended that efforts be made to improve this rating by consultation with the Fire Underwriters and compliance with their recommendations which precede this section.
7. Since it has been 1 year since a fire department inspection has been made, and since the department has built a new fire house, purchased a new pumper, and the firemen have attended a training program, it is recommended that the town ask the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau for a new inspection.
8. The fire department should strive to prevent fires by conducting regular inspections of commercial, industrial, and public buildings in town.

FIRE SERVICE

Fire Station



Fire Hydrant



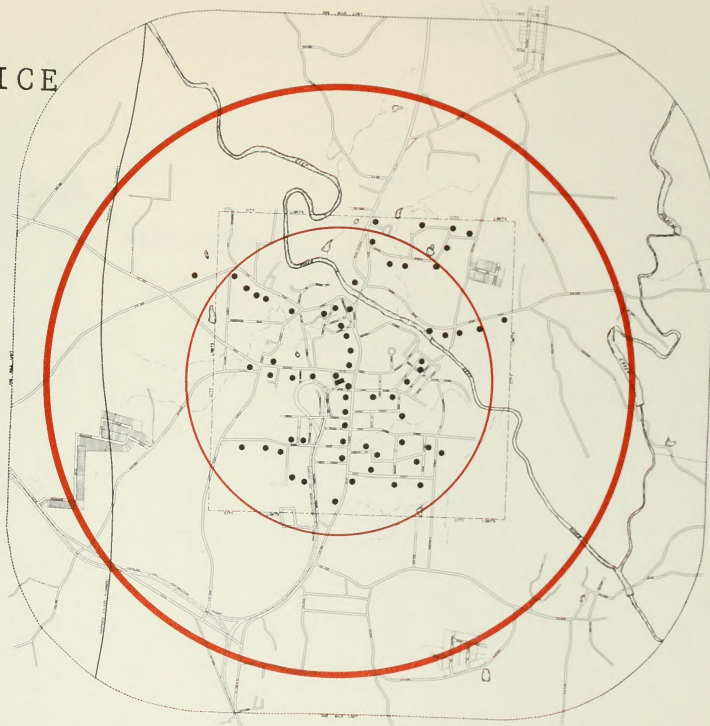
$\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius



$\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius



RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA





POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Randleman Police Department is responsible for policing the incorporated area of Randleman only. Police protection outside the city limits is provided by the Randolph County Sheriff's Department and the State Highway Patrol.

Personnel

The police department consists of 3 men and a chief. Each officer including the chief works an 8 hour shift, 6 days a week although it is quite common for each man to work 8-10 hours overtime each week. Shifts are arranged so that at least one man is on duty at all times.

Training for police personnel is limited to an occasional visit to the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill and a once a year visit to the Piedmont Law Enforcement School for 1 or 2 men for two weeks. In addition, the chief has attended and completed 13 such schools and passes on information to the rest of the force. A copy of Municipal Police Administration is also used by the force as a reference.

The force has no clerical or secretarial staff. The City Clerk acts as a secretary-dispatcher for the force but on weekends and at nights such work has to be done by the officer on duty which means that less time is spent patrolling the streets.

Equipment

The police department operates two cruisers, a 1967 Plymouth and a 1964 Ford which will be replaced during 1967-68. It has been the practice of the city to purchase used highway patrol cars for the police department. This practice was bypassed when the last new car was purchased. This will hopefully be more economical since the

old highway patrol cars usually have 65-70,000 miles on them at the time of purchase, and this is the normal maintenance free life of such a vehicle. The police department has been adding an additional 35-40,000 on these cars and pushing the total mileage to 105-110,000 which causes the car to be undependable for police purposes.

Each vehicle is well equipped with voice radios, handcuffs, flashlights, and other necessary equipment. In addition, the force is well dressed and well equipped and renders a sharp and attractive appearance.

Facilities

The Randleman Police Department is located in the rear of the city hall on West Academy Street and adjacent to the municipal parking lot. Rent on these facilities is included in the rent on the city hall. Although this site is ideally located near the center of the corporate limits and the high value district and adjacent to major thoroughfares, the facility is deficient in size. Total space includes a waiting room and desk and a chief's office and desk. No lock-up nor jail facilities exist. Prisoners are transported to Asheboro where they are jailed.

Parking facilities for police vehicles and associated vehicles are in the municipal parking lot adjacent to the station. Parking is very adequate.

Standards

The following standards are considered requisites for a well policed city. Randleman would be adequately protected if:

1. The police officer-population ratio is at least one officer for each 500 population;
2. Recruits are provided a minimum of 4 weeks training, regular officers a refresher course each year, and all sergeants trained as instructors so

- that patrolmen will receive some instruction each day;
3. Part-time assistance is provided by non-police personnel for such functions as providing protection at school crossings, mass public functions, and for emergency services;
 4. All areas of the city are patrolled on a frequent basis; the police station is situated on a major thoroughfare for ease of access and unimpaired movement;
 5. The station is located adjacent to the Central Business District on a site which affords room for expansion;
 6. Off-street parking is available and accessible;
 7. The police chief is appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Chief Administrator of the city;
 8. Full-time clerical and secretarial help is provided.

Recommendations

1. Randleman, in order to meet the minimum standard of one policeman for each 500 residents, will soon need an additional policeman. Provided there is no annexation, five policemen will adequately serve the projected population of 1985. It is recommended that an additional patrolman be added per each 400-500 additional citizens.

2. It is recommended that a new police station be constructed as a wing or separate section of a new municipal building prior to 1977.

3. Since the police department has had a difficult time keeping good police personnel, greatly due to the salary scale, it is recommended that an annual review of pay be automatic and that some compensation be awarded those who complete special schooling in police work.

4. It is recommended that the city purchase several police books and professional magazines for a police department library.

5. It is recommended that the town purchase a special vehicle equipped to transport prisoners to Asheboro without the risk which accompanies the present method.

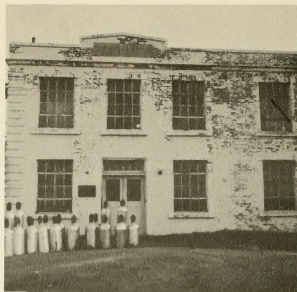
RESCUE SQUAD

Although no rescue squad is in operation in Randleman, efforts are being made to organize a squad that would operate in cooperation with the Asheboro Rescue Squad. It is recommended that such a facility receive town support. Such support if only in the form of a resolution pledging the town's interest, might encourage local citizens and civic groups to work for such a goal. Local campaigns to seek financial help for rescue squads have often proved beneficial. It is recommended that a civic club or other interest group conduct such a campaign.

CIVIL DEFENSE

No civil defense program exists in the Randleman area.

PUBLIC WORKS



WATER SYSTEM

Randleman obtains raw water from Polecat Creek, a tributary of Deep River. A water treatment plant, constructed in 1935 on Fox Street just east of Deep River and near the eastern corporate limits, is still adequate in terms of treatment capacity. Two elevated storage tanks located in the city contain 75,000 and 200,000 gallons of water respectively. In addition, a 100,000 gallon tank and a 25,000 gallon tank are located underground at the treatment plant.

Supply and Treatment Capacity

Polecat Creek can provide far more raw water for Randleman than is currently being used. In addition, a multi-purpose dam is proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers on Deep River one-fourth mile north of the corporate limits. This dam when completed will store 295,000 acre feet of water. An adequate fresh water supply will be available for Randleman for years to come.

Treatment capacity at the filter plant can reach 1,000,000 gallons per day although design capacity of the plant is 500,000 gallons per day. Both of these figures are far in excess of the average daily city consumption of 200-225,000 gallons. Moreover, they are in excess of the maximum daily consumption of 325,000 gallons, which sometimes occurs in July and August. Capacity for treatment will be adequate to serve the population for Randleman for the next 20 years unless some unusual circumstances involving heavy water consumption occurs.

Distribution System

Randleman's initial water distribution system was laid in 1935. Since that

time various additions have been made until presently three-fourths of the incorporated area is served. In addition, several areas outside the city limits have municipal water and any area in the planning area will be served if the developer pays the cost of the initial installation. Most of the older water lines are six and eight inches in diameter; new lines are eight, ten, and twelve inches. (See Water System Map.) The most recent test series for fire flow indicated a satisfactory measurement of static pressure residual and gallons per minute flow from fire hydrants.

The consulting engineer currently reports the following weaknesses in the distribution system:

1. There are numerous dead-end lines which need to be looped or extended to other lines in order to improve pressure.
2. Water pressure is low near the high school in particular.

Personnel and Equipment

Only two people are on the staff at the water plant which consequently creates an interval at night during which nobody is on duty. These two employees include a water superintendent with a "C" certificate and his assistant.

Some of the equipment at the filter plant is in excess of 30 years old and needs replacing. Since the last engineering study was done in 1955, this equipment has further depreciated. The filter plant building, although clean and well kept on the interior, creates a deceptive appearance from the outside because it needs a new coat of paint and regular maintenance.

Standards

1. The water supply should be plentiful and reliable for many years into the future.

2. Water treatment facilities should be supplied with an auxiliary power source to reduce the possibility of a disrupted supply of water.
3. The distribution system should be engineered in a manner that will result in as few dead-end lines as possible and the minimum size of line should be 6 inches in diameter.
4. Storage facilities for the treated water supply should have enough capacity to provide stable water pressures throughout the system, to provide sufficient water at periods of peak demand, and to provide an emergency supply for fire fighting purposes. Thus, it would seem reasonable that enough water should be stored to meet demand for a 24 hour period.
5. Water treatment capacity should normally be a minimum of 25 percent more than the present consumption in order to allow time to study and to expand facilities for future requirements.
6. Laboratory equipment used by the water plant in treatment process should be sufficient to render the raw water safe for consumption and pleasing in appearance and water taste.
7. Personnel of both the water treatment plant and of the water distribution department should be adequately trained to operate the system efficiently. The water treatment plant should always have a minimum of one man on duty at all times in order to provide for a safe and dependable water supply.

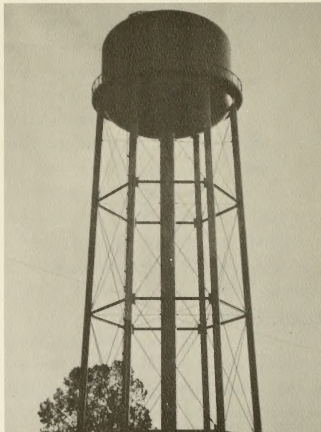
Recommendations

1. It has been mentioned previously that both Randleman's water supply and treatment capacity will be adequate for at least 20 years under present growth trends; however, the condition of the water plant should be improved to correct the deficiencies outlined in engineering study.

2. Dead-end lines should be eliminated in order to improve pressure. For example, pressure at the high school could be improved if the line serving the school were looped to another line.

3. The consulting engineer feels that the problems of red water (color) and better ph control should be coped with by added chemicals at the treatment plant.

4. As Randleman develops it is proposed that water mains be added to the system as outlined on the Land Development Plan on the following page.



WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

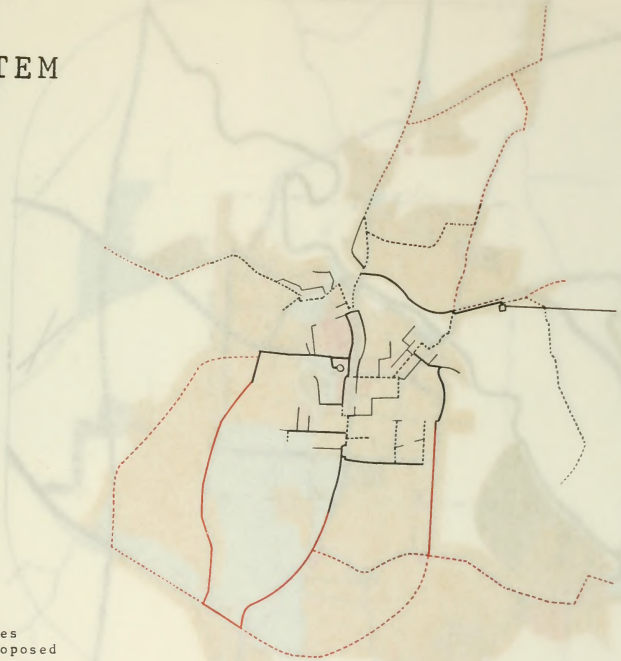
LEGEND

Residential	
Medium Density	
High Density	
Manufacturing	
Services & Trade	
Cultural & Recreational	
Proposed Airport	X
Thoroughfares	
Existing	
Proposed	

RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA

Water	Lines
Existing	Proposed
1"-1½"	
2"	
6"	
8"	
10"-12"	

Elev. Tank o
Filter Plant □



TER SYSTEM

1. Design and lines shown in this system are based on the following principles, prepared at the high school level, and are subject to change as the system is developed.
2. The system is designed to be used in the classroom and in the laboratory.
3. The system is designed to be used in the classroom and in the laboratory.
4. The system is designed to be used in the classroom and in the laboratory.



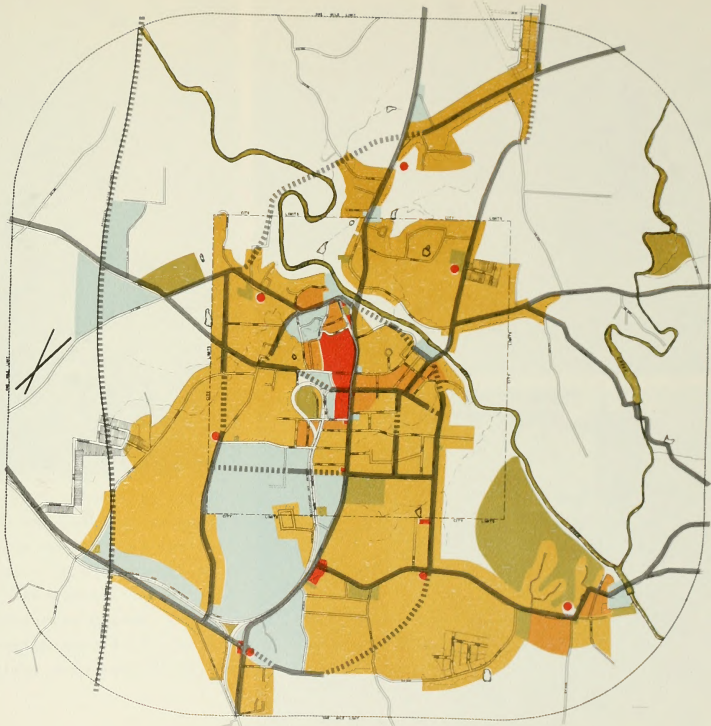
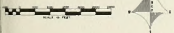
Master Lines
Existing

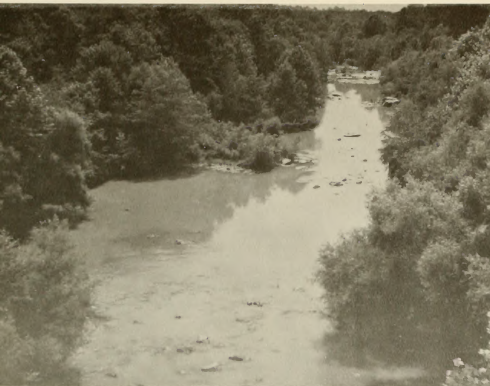
LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LEGEND

- Residential
 - Medium Density 
 - High Density 
- Manufacturing 
- Services & Trade 
- Cultural & Recreational 
- Proposed Airport 
- Thoroughfares
 - Existing 
 - Proposed 

RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA





SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Randleman constructed and placed into operation a new \$673,000 sewage plant in 1966. This plant is located just east of the corporate limits at the end of SR 2133 and adjacent to Deep River. It is approximately one mile from the corporate limits.

Type of Treatment and Capacity

The new sewage treatment plant provides secondary treatment (contact stabilization). The design capacity of the treatment plant is 0.5 million gallons per day which would serve a population equivalent of 6,000. The consulting engineer feels that the plant could easily serve 4,100 since it is presently operating at a capacity of 55 percent which is 286,000 gallons per day. This will be more than adequate to serve the projected population for the next 20 years unless some large industry which produces an abundance of waste locates here.

Service Area and Collection System

The present collection system serves more than 95 percent of the city's population. Although no lines are extended into the one mile planning area, developers are required to connect to the city sewer system at their own expense if they are within 200 feet of a line. If a developer is over 200 feet from a line he may connect to the system by paying the initial installation fee.

The collection system, as can be noted from the sewer system map, is made up of 6 inch lines which feed 8 inch lines and then trunk lines of 10, 12, and 15 inches. Two pumping stations are required in the eastern section of the corporate limits. One

is designed to lift sewage across Deep River to the line that leads to the treatment plant; the other, which has a pumping capacity of 800 gallons per minute while running continuously, is designed to lift sewage to the treatment plant.

The last engineering study of the sewerage system was done in 1963, and since that time the new treatment plant has been installed. The consulting engineer feels that the following problems which were present in 1963 are still problems in the system:

A. Infiltration

1. Rags, etc., from textile mills. (Waste should be screened before releasing same into system.)

B. Some Undersized Lines Throughout the System

Personnel

The sewage treatment plant is under the direction of the Public Works Director. Actual operation of the plant is carried on by one man at the plant who works during daylight hours.

Service and maintenance of the sewage collection system is under the direction of the Public Works Director.

Standards

1. Maximum treatment capacity of the treatment plant should remain approximately 25 percent below the design load. When 75 percent of treatment capacity is reached, a study should be started in order to determine the need for future expansion.
2. All septic tanks and outside privies within the corporate limits of the city should be eliminated. Municipal sewer lines should serve all

developed areas.

3. A good sewerage system should not allow storm runoff water to infiltrate the sanitary sewer lines.
4. No new sewer mains should be laid by the city or others that are less than 8" in diameter.

Recommendations

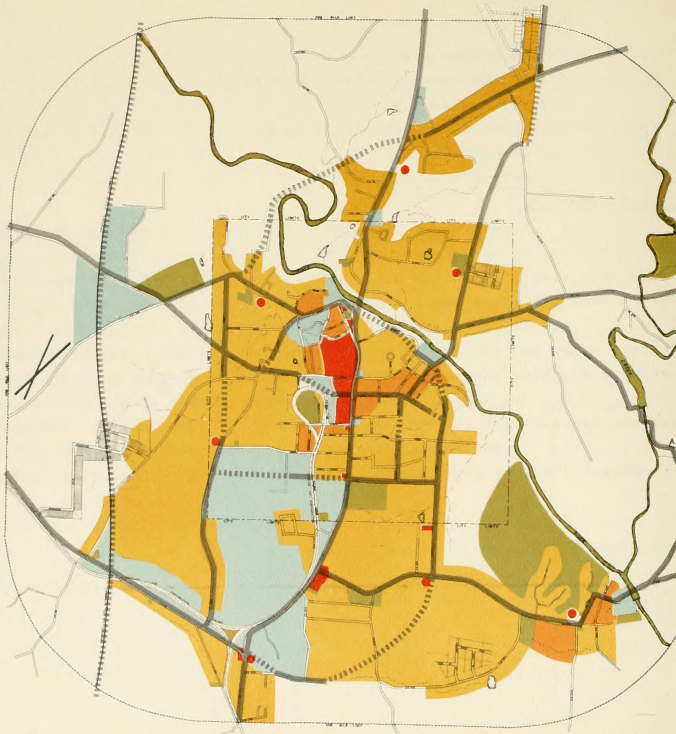
1. Since one of the major problems of the sewage treatment plant is that of infiltration, it is recommended that the town require industries to screen sewage before releasing it into the municipal system. A reminder to homeowners and commercial establishments might cause them to refrain from dumping solid objects into the system.
2. It is recommended that the city pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of septic tanks and outside privies within the corporate limits, except in cases where expense of sewer service is deemed too great to justify it.
3. The city should adopt a policy to the affect that no new sewer lines laid within the sanitary sewer collection system will be of less diameter than 8 inches.
4. It is recommended that one additional man be employed by the sewage treatment plant to provide additional personnel coverage there at other than daylight hours.
5. Small lines as pointed out by the consulting engineer should be replaced as recommended.

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LEGEND

- Residential
Medium Density 
High Density 
- Manufacturing 
- Services & Trade 
- Cultural & Recreational 
- Proposed Airport 
- Thoroughfares
Existing 
Proposed 

RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA



SEWER SYSTEM



Sewer Lines
Existing Proposed

6" —————
8" —————
10" - - - - -
12" —————
15" —————

Note: Proposed sewer lines are not shown because of the lack of topographic maps for the Fishing Creek. Sewer lines are proposed to serve the areas shaded with water.

Pump Station ○
Sewage Plant □

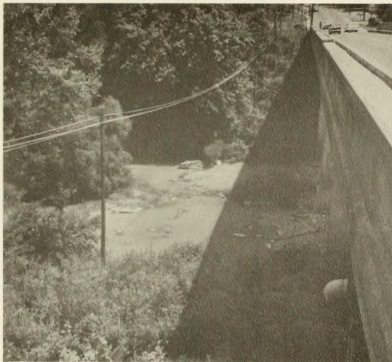
PROPOSED AREAS
OF SEWER EXPANSION

in new subdivisions, it should strive to require the subdivider to join existing facilities and natural drainage basins wherever possible.

2. The town's present storm sewer system should be expanded. Priority should be given to additional curbs and gutters on such streets as West Academy, West High Point, East Swain, West Depot and Stout.

3. Underground storm sewers should be installed along Main Street and Academy Street to connect these streets with natural drainage basins.

4. A program of inspection should be begun in order to keep the natural channels open. This inspection should be on a regular and continuing basis and complete cleaning should be done at least every five years.



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Personnel

The Refuse Disposal Service is a division of the Public Works Department headed by the Superintendent of Public Works. There are 3 men on the staff who operate one packer truck. In addition, a man operates a truck that washes Main Street once a week.

Equipment

The Refuse Disposal Service operates with one 1966 GMC packer truck and a 1959 Dodge water truck for street washing.

In addition, other equipment such as open trucks for transporting trash, and a bulldozer for covering refuse at the dump are "borrowed" from the Public Works Department.

Service

Randleman collects refuse for the incorporated area only. A privately owned rural refuse collection system is currently in operation in the fringe area and makes use of the city refuse dump at a charge of \$.50 per load.

In the city, residential refuse is collected twice per week and industrial and commercial refuse is collected three times per week.

Refuse is picked up at the curb, and must be enclosed in containers not in excess of 25 pounds. In addition to regular pick-ups, the city has installed trash containers at the post office and in the Central Business District.

Refuse Disposal Area

The refuse disposal area is located approximately 1 road mile from the eastern corporate limits on SR 2133 and adjacent to the new sewage treatment plant. Refuse is burned at the disposal area before being covered with dirt.

The location of the dump is somewhat ideal in that the dump area is on a state maintained graveled road. The dump area is situated in a ravine in an unpopulated section, which has only two houses within one-half mile. Moreover, since the dump is adjacent to the sewerage treatment plant, maintenance is more economical for both of these facilities and property values are depreciated for but one section of land. In addition, adequate land is available for future expansion beyond 20 years.

Standards

1. Collection of refuse in commercial and industrial areas should be daily and should be at least every three days in residential areas.
2. While use of the landfill area for refuse disposal by private individuals and businesses may be allowed, rules and regulations should be established to control such disposal.
3. Ordinances concerning the type of trash and garbage containers used by the city's refuse customers should be rigidly enforced to protect the public well being.
4. A landfill operation is safer and is less a nuisance than a combination burning-landfill operation.
5. The refuse disposal area should be cleared of combustible trees, shrubs, and grass and should be fenced.

Recommendations

1. Since the refuse disposal area is crowded on three sides by a forest and since the refuse is burned, the following is recommended:
 - a. The city should provide a bulldozer to cover refuse at the end of each day instead of burning the refuse and covering it periodically. A used bulldozer could be purchased for this work.
 - b. The area around the refuse dump should be cleared in order to prevent forest fires.
2. An automobile turnaround should be constructed inside the dump area. This would be done easily by removing dirt from the north side of the dump area.
3. Signs should be installed at the entrance to the dump area to indicate the city's ownership, jurisdiction and various rules and regulations in relation to the area.
4. It is recommended that collection service be increased to meet the standards of daily pick-up in commercial and industrial areas and of pick-up every three days in residential areas.
5. To meet the demand created by the preceding recommendation, one additional packer and 3 additional men will be needed during the 20 year planning period.

CITY GARAGE AND MAINTENANCE SHOP

The city garage and maintenance shop are located on approximately 9 acres of land on the south side of the water treatment plant near the eastern corporate limits. This area is unpaved and is occupied by a frame structure built in 1962 to house supplies and a 36' x 36' cement block structure used for storage and machinery repairs. In addition, the area is hilly and cluttered with various pieces of unused equipment. Covered vehicle parking is not provided although tentative plans call for a vehicle shed.

Standards

1. Maintenance areas utilized for municipal vehicles and equipment should be paved and fenced.
2. A covered vehicle parking shed should be provided to protect vehicles from the elements.

Recommendations

1. Since the area utilized for a city maintenance shop is hilly and unpaved, the following is recommended:
 - a. The area should be cleared, leveled and paved.
 - b. Adequate storm drainage should be installed along with paving.
 - c. The whole tract owned by the town should be fenced.
 - d. Plans for a storage shed should be completed since such a shelter will save wear and tear on vehicles and equipment.
 - e. Randleman should continue to service and repair its own vehicles and equipment.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM



STREET SYSTEM

The 1967 Powell Bill Map for Randleman indicates a total of 13.91 miles of city maintained streets in the incorporated area; of this total, 7.13 miles are paved and 6.78 are unpaved.

The condition of the street system in Randleman is well described in the Randleman Land Development Plan. This report points out that the street system is in bad need of a systematic design, that numerous municipal streets are dangerously narrow, that some intersections are clearly hazardous, that congestion is a frequent condition, and that access is generally poor. (See Street System Map.)

To improve the street system, the Planning Board and Board of Aldermen developed and adopted a Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan which was recently mutually adopted by the State Highway Commission.

The Thoroughfare Plan as pointed out by the Land Development Plan is in three parts: (See Thoroughfare Plan on Street System Map.)

1. Major thoroughfares: Two new and two existing major thoroughfares are programmed for the twenty-year planning period. In-city movements are expected to occur along the present U. S. 220 in a north-south direction, and along the reconstructed Academy Street on an east-west axis. Thru traffic of a region serving nature will be channeled along the proposed 220 bypass one-half mile west of the corporate limits and along highway 311. Construction of the limited access thruway 220 will bring about a major improvement to the in-city street system travel flows, especially on the existing U. S. 220, as many vehicles not having business or other cause to go through Randleman will pass around (by choice) rather than through (by necessity) as is now the case. Academy Street, now just another narrow and poorly



maintained collector street, will assume a new importance when it is widened and, as will be required between Stout and Mill Streets along East Naomi Street, re-routed. Academy Street will thus serve as the principal access route to the U. S. 220 bypass.

2. Collector streets: Worthville and Stout Streets, and secondary roads 2125, 2122, and 1954 will become vital parts of the street system channeling traffic from minor streets into major thoroughfares while at the same time providing access to surrounding rural areas. In some cases, it will be necessary to acquire additional rights-of-way to bring these streets up to the 60 foot minimum for collector type uses; in other instances, new road construction is inevitable. Analysis of the known topographical, soil, drainage, and land use patterns (present and planned), indicate that these requirements can be met without excessive costs or delays.
3. Minor streets: Because of the present street system problems in Randleman, perhaps most severe at the local or minor street level, improvements to this aspect of the street-highway complex were considered as being of great import to the overall plan. Dicks, White, Freeman, and Mill Streets, in addition to many connections between secondary roads, are all scheduled for extensions designed to render them more serviceable and functional as access routes to properties throughout the city. Finally, it is proposed that street names be standardized to avoid confusion and disorientation. Today's visitor to the city is often puzzled when, for example, he travels west of Main Street to find himself on a street titled something different from what the same street was designated one block away. Naturally, this could become far more confusing when streets that were laid independently of others are connected during the implementation of the thoroughfare plan, unless care is taken to rename such facilities as the need arises in order to insure conformity and logic in the pattern.

Standards

1. The city should have adequate subdivision regulations to insure that new subdivision street layouts will be coordinated with the city's thoroughfare plan and insure that subdivision streets will be constructed of quality materials.
2. Since an average street's life expectancy is 10 years, approximately 10 percent of the city's streets should be resurfaced each year.
3. All of a city's streets should be paved and priorities should be set up to attain this goal.
4. All streets should be checked at least annually for damage and remedial action should be taken. A system of checking should be devised on a systematic basis.
5. Police accident records should be examined by the street department so that problem intersections can be recognized and corrected.
6. The city's Thoroughfare Plan should be implemented effectively and revised and restudied as needed.

Recommendations

1. The city should strongly enforce its new subdivision regulations.
2. Since only 51 percent of the city's streets are paved, it is recommended that a priority system be established for street paving. Such a priority system should be based on traffic count and housing density. The following streets should receive first priority: East Academy, West Sunset, Back Street, East Brown, Railroad Avenue, and SR 2117. A long range plan that would pave 10 percent of the unpaved streets each year is recommended.
3. In addition to new paving, old pavement should be repaved every 10 years.

Ten percent of the total pavement within the city, excluding state maintained streets, should be paved each year. A priority system for repairing based on the present condition of streets should be established.

4. Randleman should execute agreement with the State Highway Commission as to state and local responsibilities for streets and highways on the thoroughfare plan.

5. Once local responsibilities for thoroughfare construction and maintenance is established, the city should seek the Highway Commission's advice as to a priority system. Priority should be based on traffic volume, housing density, and the effects of congestion in the streets. A suggested list according to priority would include: realign Academy Street, complete Swain, Holder, Stout, and Hinshaw Streets.



EXAMPLES OF STREET DEFICIENCIES

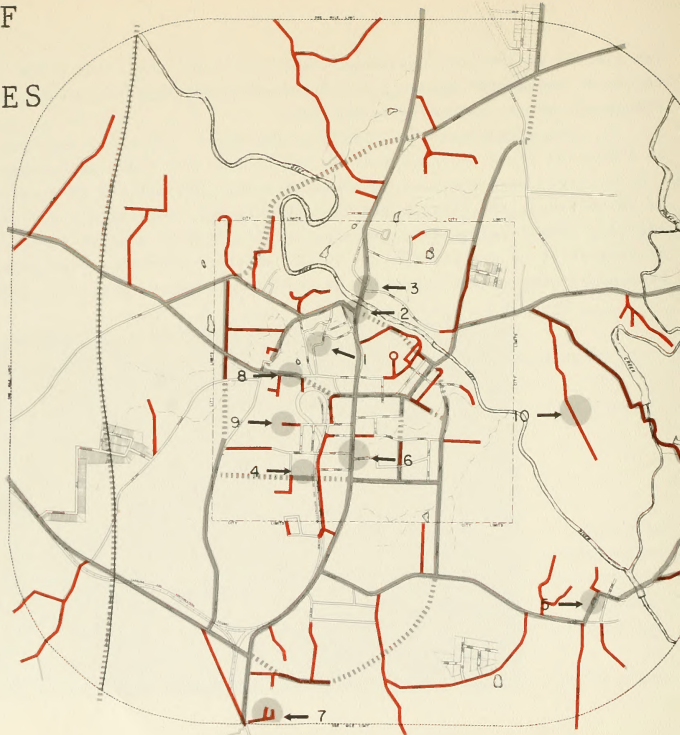
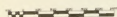
LEGEND

- 1 Poor street design
- 2 Dangerous intersection
- 3 Off-set in street alignment
- 4 Interior lots - no public access
- 5 Block of inadequate size
- 6 Incompatible land uses
- 7 Poor access
- 8 Street right of way too narrow
- 9 Dead end street
- 10 Land sprawl

Thoroughfares
Existing Proposed

RANDLEMAN

NORTH CAROLINA



STREET DEPARTMENT

The Randleman Street Department, a part of the Public Works Department, is responsible for maintaining city streets and construction of minor additions to streets. Personnel in the whole Public Works Department include five, although, on the average, three of these men are usually all that work on streets.

The office of the Public Works Director and the town garage and storage yard for street equipment are located adjacent to the south side of the filter treatment plant near the eastern corporate limits.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the street department continue its policy of construction of streets and sidewalks.

2. Equipment often becomes undependable after several years or 60 or 70 thousand miles of use. Randleman should establish a replacement policy on major vehicles and equipment whereby undependable items can be replaced on a mileage schedule before they become a burden to the town.

3. Additional men will be needed in the street department if additional territory is annexed by the city.

SIDEWALKS AND CURBS AND GUTTERS

Sidewalks

As can be noted from the map of sidewalks and curbs and gutters, Randleman is deficient in sidewalks.

Existing sidewalks are 5 feet wide and were built several years ago, for the most part, and as a result are often weathered, cracked and full of grass and weeds.

Randleman has no city policy on sidewalk construction except that the subdivision regulations point out that "sidewalks shall be constructed on all streets located within a one-mile radius of all schools provided that these streets either lead directly to the school site or are likely to be used by children in walking to school." The map of sidewalks and curbs and gutters includes a one-mile radius around Randleman's two schools. Inside this radius on major thoroughfares and streets on which children travel is a system of proposed sidewalks.

In addition to these new sidewalks, repairs are needed on almost all of the existing sidewalks in Randleman. It is recommended that the city establish a priority system similar to the following which would complete Randleman's new sidewalks needs at a rate of 10 percent per year for the next 10 years. Repairs to old sidewalks would be handled similarly. Property owners can be assessed for the cost of these sidewalks; however, it is important to sell the public on this matter by campaigning for better safety and better appearance for Randleman's streets. If this policy is initiated, the town will need to establish a revolving fund to get the work done before assessments are collected.

1. Extend a sidewalk along High Point Street to the high school.
2. Construct a sidewalk along Worthville Street and extend the sidewalk

along Swain Street.

3. Construct a sidewalk along Sunset Street.
4. Construct sidewalks along Hinshaw and Depot Streets.
5. Complete the sidewalk along South Main Street.
6. Construct a sidewalk along West Academy Street.

Curbs and Gutters

Curbs and gutters are also very deficient along Randleman's streets as can be noted from the Sidewalks and Curbs and Gutters Map.

The city has no policy on curbs and gutters installation. New subdivisions are required to have curbs and gutters only if deemed necessary by the Planning Board and Board of Aldermen.

As sidewalks are installed according to the preceding mentioned priority system, curbs and gutters should also be installed according to the same system. It will prove more economical if the town installs sidewalks and curbs and gutters along the same streets at the same time.

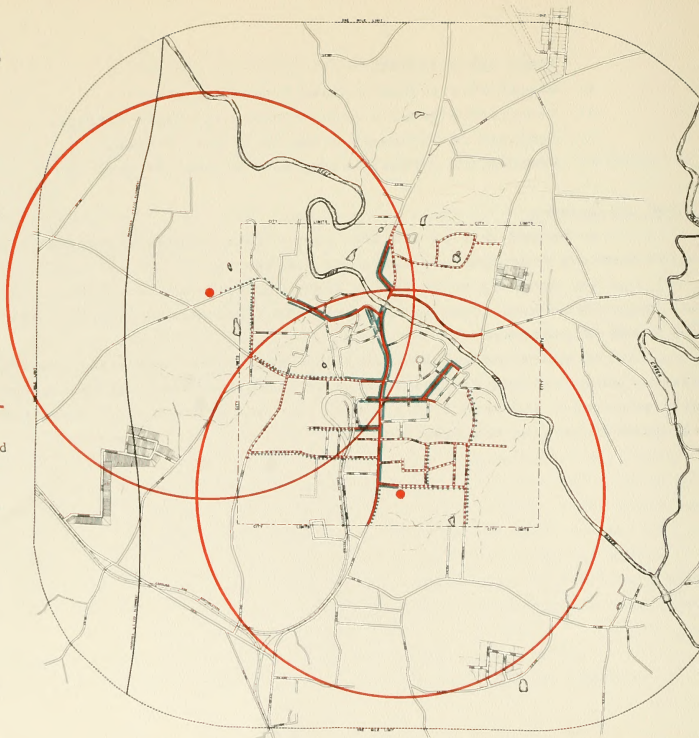
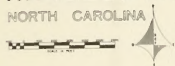
SIDEWALKS CURBS & GUTTERS

One Mile Radius
From School

Existing Proposed
Sidewalks.....

Curb & Gutter.....

RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA



PARKING AND TRAFFIC SIGNS

Parking

Although the city has no metered parking, spaces are available along both the curb (parallel) and in a municipal lot (angle) behind the Central Business District on West Academy Street.

Curb parking is controlled with city installed signs which limit parking to one hour. Hardly any complaints are received from merchants for overparking.

The municipal parking lot is owned by the Merchants Association and patrolled by the city police. This lot is paved and in addition to providing public parking, serves as a loading zone for the Central Business District since many of the stores back on it. Other loading zones are designated along Main Street in the Central Business District.

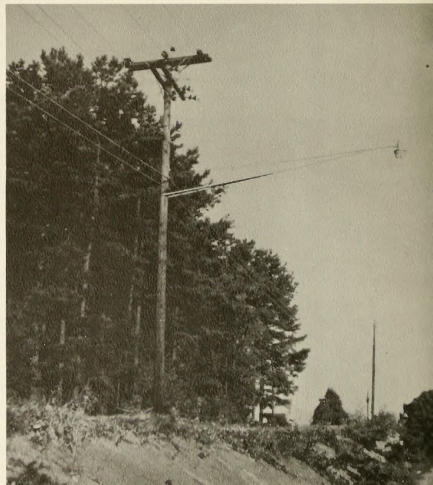
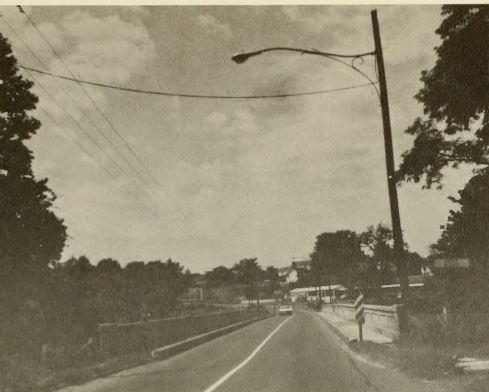
It is felt that the city has no parking problems at present although it may need metered spaces in the near future in order to induce turnover in curb parking spaces.

Traffic Signs

The Randleman Police Department is responsible for the installation of all street signs in Randleman except where the State Highway Commission maintains streets. These include Academy, Stout and Main.

Although the city makes no annual survey to determine where signs are needed, requests are handled immediately and a visual survey of the city indicates that signs are seemingly adequate in both residential and business districts.

UTILITY SYSTEM



ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electricity is provided to the City of Randleman by Duke Power Company at the regular customer rate which is currently below the national average. Lines are located both in rear easements and street rights-of-way. There are currently 834 service accounts in the area. An office for paying bills is located in Randleman and a maintenance office and yard is located in High Point. A 12470 to 4160V substation is within the city limits. A 44KV to 12470V substation is adjacent to the northern city limits. Spare transformers are at each station.

Adequacy

Transmission has been extended to Randleman within the past few years. It was installed to be adequate for several years growth. Plans for electric expansion in Randleman will be up for planning review in the not too distant future. Studies are made regularly to determine the need for additional facilities in the area. Data that is maintained about the growth of the community determines, to a large degree, plans for expansion.

Policies

There are no restrictions on extending service to urbanizing areas. Underground wiring will be installed if the customer will pay the excess on normal overhead lines in residential areas.

STREET LIGHTING

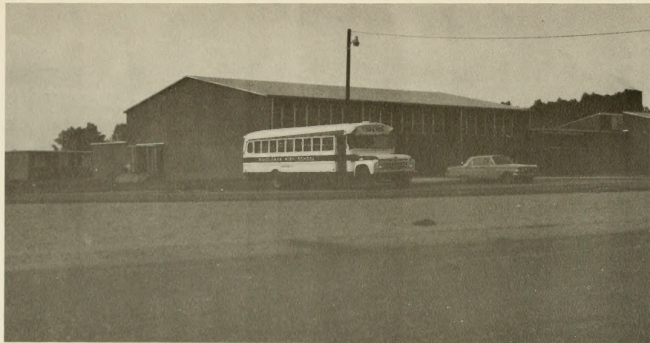
Duke Power Company owns, operates, and maintains the street lighting system in Randleman. The City of Randleman pays for the energy used by the street lights. The city notifies Duke Power Company where new lights are desired and the company installs the lights. The entire street lighting system in Randleman has been converted to mercury vapor within the last year.

The Central Business District, industrial, and residential areas are adequately lighted according to current lighting standards used by Duke Power.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

North State Telephone Company provides telephone service for Randleman and the surrounding area. There are currently 1,968 phones in service in the city and surrounding area. North State provides a business office on West Naomi Street and a maintenance office in Asheboro.

**EDUCATION
AND
RECREATION**



SCHOOLS

Randleman Elementary School on Swain Street and Randleman High School just outside the city limits on High Point Street serve the city and planning area's school needs very adequately. Both of these facilities are a part of the Randolph County School System which serves 10,688 pupils.¹

Elementary School

The Randleman Elementary School on Swain Street in South Randleman is ideally located to serve a maximum number of students within walking distance. (See School and Recreation Map.) The school, which is located on a site of 31 acres, was accredited in 1965. Grades 1-7 are taught with 1,100 students and 37 teachers.² Auxiliary personnel at the school include 1 secretary, 1 maid, 2 janitors, 1 food service manager, 3 cooks, 1 baker, and 4 helpers.

Enrollment

There were 1,100 students enrolled in Randleman Elementary School in 1966. Following is a breakdown of the enrollment:

¹ 1966 School Survey, N. C. Department of Public Instruction.

² N. C. Educational Directory and N. C. Principal's Preliminary Report - 1965-66.

<u>Number of Sections</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Enrollment by Grade</u>
5	1	153
5	2	143
6	3	170
5	4	148
5	5	168
5	6	148
5	7	156
<u>1</u>	Special	<u>14</u>
Totals 37		1,100

Site and Structure

The site size of the Randleman Elementary School is 37 acres which more than meets the minimum standards of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. The structures on the site which were built in 1960 and 1962 are in good condition and can be utilized for many years. A total of 34 classrooms, 1 auditorium, 1 library, and 1 school lunchroom are all rated excellent by the N. C. Department of Public Instruction and meet minimum standards.

Recommendations

1. The N. C. Department of Public Instruction feels that this plant is good except that the level of illumination is low. Lighting should be improved.¹

¹ 1966 School Survey.

High School

Randleman High School on West High Point Street or SR 1952 serves Randleman and the surrounding area. The school which was accredited in 1924 is on a 28 acre site. Grades 8-12 are taught and the total enrollment is 613 with 25 teachers. Auxiliary personnel include 1 secretary, 1 maid, 1 janitor, 1 food service manager, 2 bakers, 2 helpers, and 2 part-time helpers.

Enrollment

There were 613 students enrolled in Randleman High School during 1966. Following is a breakdown of this enrollment:

<u>Number of Sections*</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Enrollment by Grade</u>
3	8	79
	9	177
	10	127
	11	139
	12	<u>91</u>
Total		613

Site and Structure

The site size of Randleman High School is 28 acres which more than meets the minimum standards expressed below. The site or facility size is presently adequate for 900-1,000 students. Ten classrooms, 1 library, 2 homemaking classrooms and 1 school lunchroom built in 1952 are rated fair. Two business education classrooms built at the same time are rated good. An agriculture shop built in 1957 is rated good. Two

* Elementary grades.

classrooms, 2 science rooms, and a gymnasium built in 1963 are rated excellent. The total facility has many more years of good use. According to the N. C. Department of Public Instruction this facility will be adequate for the next 20 years.

RECOMMENDED HIGH SCHOOL SITE SIZES*

No. of Pupils	200-400	500	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400
Acres Per Site	12	14	16	20	24	26	28

Recommendations

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction makes the following recommendations: "This plant, constructed in 1952, with additions in 1957 and 1963, is structurally sound and all systems are good except that the level of illumination is low in the classrooms. Lighting should be improved and tile should be applied to concrete floors. The settling partition wall in boy's shower should be repaired."

* School Design, The Division of School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina, August, 1952, p. 20, Revised 1962.

SCHOOLS & RECREATION AREAS

Existing High
School



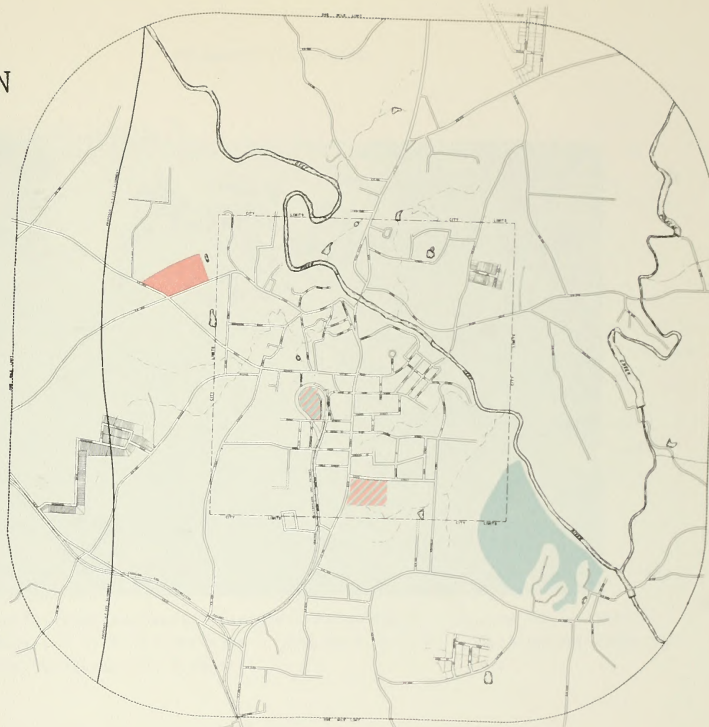
Existing
Elementary
School



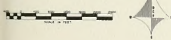
Proposed
Recreation
Area

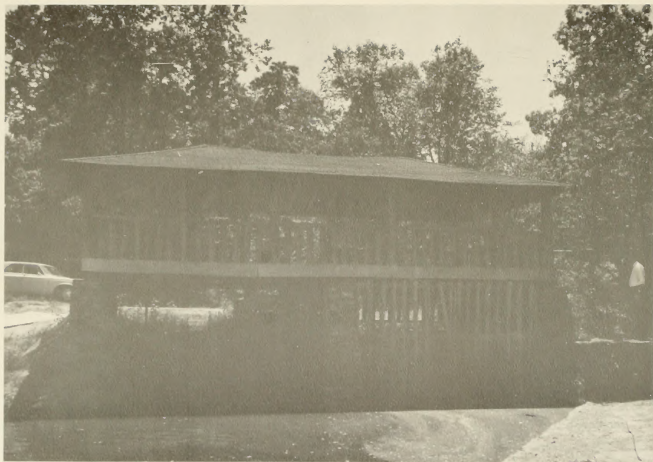


Proposed
Community
Center



RANDLEMAN
NORTH CAROLINA





RECREATION FACILITIES

Existing Facilities and Programs

The City of Randleman owns no public park or other recreation areas. The existing recreation facilities in the city have been devised through cooperation with the school boards in the use of school sites and cooperation with the Church of God in the use of its playground and building. In addition, the historical society is actively at work restoring the old Saint Paul Church and has plans for developing an old grist mill on Deep River and an old home on Naomi Street as historic sites.

A make-shift recreation program is now underway in the city due to the diligent efforts of a few interested citizens. On the one hand a program of arts and crafts is partially organized. On the other hand a Little League Baseball program is underway and there is a tentative plan for a park. In addition, a plan for a youth council which will be organized the year round is being discussed.

To go further, the Planning Board has realized the needs for an organized recreation program in Randleman in the Land Development Plan. In addition to urging combined school-recreation areas, the board has suggested a community center and a large city owned park. (See the Schools and Recreation Map.)

Standards

As Randleman begins building a recreation program, the following standards should act as a guide:

1. The National Recreation Association recommends one acre of recreation space for each 100 residents. One acre for each 150 residents might be more realistic for Randleman.

2. In order to provide essential playground supervision, a minimum of one playground director, one assistant playground director, and one recreation leader should be employed during the summer operation period for each playground and one special activity leader for each three parks operated by the city.
3. Park and recreational maintenance is imperative to protect the city's investment and maintenance men should be employed.

Recommendations

The Land Development Plan encourages the following:

1. Cooperation between schools and recreation in the use of school facilities.
2. Purchase a large tract of land for a city park. This site should be located near the southeast corner of the incorporated area along Deep River as indicated on the Land Development Plan. This area is large enough for open space, ball ground facilities, swings and small play apparatus.
3. Construction of a community center. This facility should be equipped with a large auditorium for indoor activities and a swimming pool.
4. Cooperation between the Army Corps of Engineers and the city should produce a local recreation area at the new dam to be built just north of Randleman.
5. It is recommended that the city strive to develop 15 acres for current recreation use. This is one acre per each 150 persons. By 1987, there should be 19-20 acres if the population projection is achieved. If territory should be annexed, this figure should increase one acre per each 150 people annexed.

**HOSPITAL
AND
MEDICAL
FACILITIES**

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospital

The closest hospital to Randleman and the one that serves most of the residents of the area is Randolph County Memorial Hospital in Asheboro. There are currently 152 beds in use but 229 are currently needed.¹ Because this facility is approximately 7 miles from Randleman and because it is often filled, residents of Randleman are sometimes forced to look elsewhere for hospital needs.

County Health Facilities

A county health facility available to all Randolph County residents is located in Asheboro where it serves the surrounding area including Randleman. Most any medical need excluding hospitalization and major surgical or medical care can be handled here.

Medical Care in Randleman

Two medical doctors and one dentist have offices located in Randleman. It is the concern of many citizens that these men are overworked and that an additional doctor and dentist are needed.

Standards

1. A general hospital should be located for easy access by its patrons, and in an area uncongested, free from noise and traffic problems.

¹ Information from N. C. Medical Care Commission.

2. Site size should allow 100 percent expansion of the building without causing overcrowded conditions.
3. Generally, 4.5 beds per 1,000 population is recommended by the American Public Health Association.
4. Parking provided for visitors should be at least one space for each four beds. One parking space for each doctor and one space for each four employees.
5. The power source for the hospital should come from two separate feeder circuits.
6. The North Carolina Medical Society recommends 1 doctor per 1,000 people in North Carolina.

Recommendations

1. It is not beyond the scope of a small town to have a small clinic or hospital. One shining example of this is Crossmore, North Carolina (population 277). Although this is a private facility, it operates at a profit and a city supported facility if managed wisely would do likewise. It is recommended that Randleman strive for at least a 20 bed hospital by 1985. Such a facility could be a clinic of the Randolph County Hospital.

2. It is felt that Randleman and area could currently support an additional doctor and dentist. It is recommended that this feasibility be studied and that the town and local clubs advertize for these professionals if they are needed.

LIBRARY

LIBRARY

The Randleman Public Library which is financed jointly by the city and local clubs is located on North Main Street near the center of the city. This location is ideal with respect to transportation arteries and walk-in patrons. The condition of the building is good although it is rather old. A cement floor is one of the major complaints at the library, since it is so conducive to noise. The city rents this building for \$125 per month. The only parking for patrons is along on the curb and staff parking is limited behind the library off the street.

The Randleman library offers no bookmobile for serving fringe area patrons; however, through the cooperation of county, regional, and state libraries, it is felt by the librarian that library facilities are brought to all residents. The county provides a bookmobile. In addition, any resident of Randolph County can use the Randleman library.

Currently there are over 5,000 volumes in use in the library with a school-month circulation of around 1,000 volumes and a summer-month circulation of approximately 1,500.

Future plans include the construction of a new facility for housing the library.

Standards

Following are some of the standards set by the North Carolina Library Association:

1. A library should be freely available to all the people, should be convenient, accessible and comfortably designed, and should provide a means

of self-education through guidance programs.

2. A library should be open a minimum of 30 hours each week with a regular schedule of hours for some morning, afternoon and evening use.
3. Bookmobiles should be provided to remote areas where demand for this use is warranted.
4. The collection should include a minimum of two books per capita.
5. Twenty-five percent of all new books purchased should be for children.
6. There should be one full-time staff member for every 3,000 population in the area served, and one-third of the staff should be professional librarians certified by the State.
7. A library should provide approximately one-half square foot of floor space for each person in the service area, and no library should contain less than 1,500 square feet.

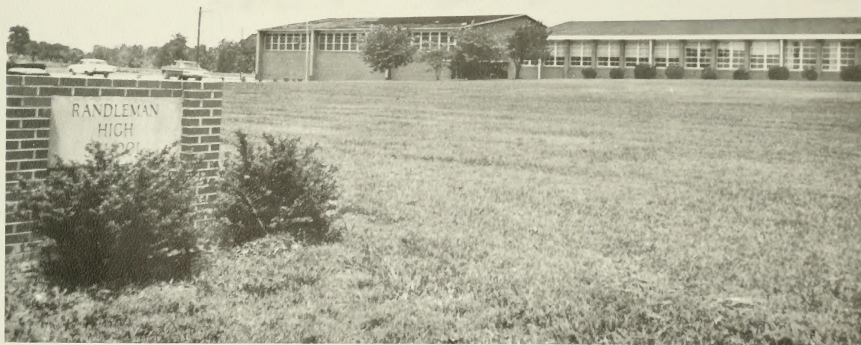
Recommendations

1. It is recommended that a new library be built within the 20 year planning period. It is furthermore recommended that this facility be located in the block that contains the fire department and municipal building. Furthermore, this structure should contain at least 3,000-4,000 square feet. Adequate land for off-street parking and future expansion should be provided.

2. Funds should be provided to increase the library's number of volumes by approximately 10 percent each year. This will raise the book per person ratio to more than the minimum standard of 2 per person.

3. Adequate off-street parking should be provided at the old library site until a new one is provided. Land for off-street parking is available behind the library but it needs to be prepared:

- a. The lot should have weeds all cut down.
- b. Land should be prepared and either gravelled or hard surfaced.
- c. The large hole in the area next to the Coble building should either have a guard rail or should be filled with dirt in order to create a larger lot while at the same time improving appearance and rendering added safety.
- d. Signs should be installed both in front of the library and at the entrance to the lot indicating library parking.
- e. The rear of the library should be improved by painting, clean-up and general repair.



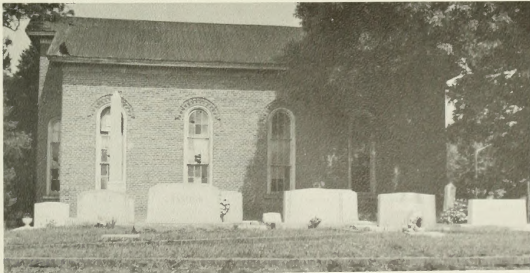
CEMETERIES



CEMETERIES

The City of Randleman does not own a municipal cemetery; it is felt that the various church and private cemeteries will be quite adequate for several more years. In addition, Randolph Memorial Park Cemetery, a privately developed cemetery on U. S. 220, 3 miles south of Randleman, is available for residents of the Randleman area. This facility, which currently has 27 acres subdivided for interment and an additional 3-4 acres held in reserve, is beautifully landscaped and well kept by two maintenance men. The cost of a 4 grave plot averages \$500. Between 600 and 700 people are already interred here and 10-12 acres of plots are sold but not filled, leaving approximately 15 acres unsold.

It is felt that the present cemetery facilities will be adequate through the next twenty years; therefore, the city should not undertake a cemetery program.



**PUBLIC
IMPROVEMENTS
PROGRAM**

Introduction

The Land Development Plan and Community Facilities Plan have evaluated and proposed accordingly various improvement items for the orderly development for the City of Randleman. Both of these plans were 20 years in scope and were intended to provide on paper the necessary steps to keep Randleman abreast of its public needs. Before all of these improvement items can be achieved, the city must realize (1) when can it afford to implement a particular recommendation such as a new municipal building, (2) what items are more important or which items should be implemented first, and (3) why is a particular item needed.

It should be noted that most of the items included in a public improvements program are nonrecurring. In other words, the construction of a building or the purchase of land for a particular need occurs but once and will suffice needs for years to come if planned wisely. On the other hand, a city budget includes recurring expenses or items such as street and building maintenance, minor equipment purchases and salary allocations. Such recurring expenses are programmed in each fiscal budget but are not programmed in advance in the public improvements program; however, the cost of such items must be met along with any public improvement item. If a city's recurring expenses are equal to or in excess of annual revenues, it cannot program public improvements without going into debt. Furthermore, debt payments are also a part of a city's fiscal budget and are of necessity a limit on the city's ability to achieve large public improvements.

The Public Improvements Program's Relationship to the Capital Improvements Budget

The public improvements program is programmed for 20 years and is a master list. A capital improvements budget is programmed for 6 years and is a select list of top priority items with cost and method of financing shown. A capital improvements

budget should be completed in the near future.

There Are A Number of Benefits Gained From Public Improvements Programming

1. Programming enables various agencies to foresee mutual needs or overlapping improvement items. For example, a school system might purchase additional land for a school playground while at the same time the recreation commission may purchase land in the same area for the same purpose. If the two parties concerned could collaborate, one purchase may suffice.
2. Local government officials gain a clearer insight into the overall needs of the community and can propose priorities accordingly with respect to the town's financial obligations.
3. Public improvements programming is a means of implementing the community's general development plan.
4. Programming allows adequate time for good planning by alerting public officials to the need for facilities well before the construction date.
5. Programming enables citizens to realize the town's needs in advance so that a clearer insight into tax spending is achieved.
6. Programming guides citizens with respect to bond issues.
7. Programming protects the city from well-meaning groups who act without regard for the total needs of the city.
8. Programming fosters citizen interest and activity by creating confidence in an orderly and well managed town government.
9. Programming lays the groundwork for a capital improvements budget.

The Public Improvements Program Must Be Flexible and Continuous

1. The tentative program should be reviewed by the governing body, planning

- board, department heads, and mayor.
2. Once adopted, a capital budget should be prepared for each year including those items set forth in the public improvements program for that period.
 3. After the first several years, the public improvements program should be updated. Further studies should be made to determine if changes and adjustments in scheduling should be made.
 4. The planning board should compare the updated public improvements program with the general development plan.

Scheduling

In an effort to retain some flexibility in the implementation of this program, improvements are scheduled in four year fiscal periods - 1967-71, 1971-75, 1975-79, 1979-83 and 1983-87. Toward the end of the program, items are fewer and less specific because it is difficult to visualize needs 20 years hence; consequently, this will render the program more suitable for additional items that will be justified at that time.

In scheduling this program the following assumptions have been made:

1. Randleman's revenue will continue to increase.
2. Randleman will issue bonds to cover some of the expenses for programmed needs.
3. Randleman will receive Federal aid to cover a part of the costs for programmed needs.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1967-71	1.	Purchase land as indicated on the Land Development Plan for a city park and community center. This should include at least 20 acres near the southeastern corporate limits.	These facilities are justified by the Planning Board in the Land Development Plan. Since the likelihood of real estate prices to increase is almost inevitable and since this land might be used for some other purpose before the city can afford it, it should be purchased as soon as possible.
	2.	Purchase a new police cruiser each two years to replace a two-year old vehicle. (This item will hereafter be a recurring item and will not be listed.)	It is greatly more economical to purchase new automobiles rather than used ones; furthermore, the average life of an automobile without major repairs is 65-70,000 miles. This mileage is achieved in two years.
	3.	Conduct a thorough engineering study of the water plant and distribution system.	Such a study can point out deficiencies in the water system that may save money created by deficiencies which in turn cause added fire losses, insurance rating loss, and excessive repairs created in the water system as a result of inefficient facilities.
	4.	Replace existing small lines in the water and sewerage systems. Six inches to 8 inches along Main Street and all pipes below 2 inches on Church, Brown, Academy, and Depot Streets to 4 and 6 inches.	Small lines are dangerous, expensive when they create problems as a result of overloads, and unsafe and unhealthy when they cannot adequately serve the population.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1967-71 (cont'd)	5.	Hire a permanent fireman to man the fire house.	A permanent fireman can greatly improve the efficiency of the fire department by answering fire calls, keeping equipment prepared, and alerting the volunteers.
	6.	Hire a secretary-dispatcher for the police department.	A secretary-dispatcher is needed in order that the police department can be self-contained and in order for police personnel to be devoted strictly to crime prevention rather than office work.
	7.	Curb and gutter and install a sidewalk on West Academy Street, West High Point Street, and East Swain Street.	This should be the beginning of a program that will terminate with all city streets curbed and guttered. With curbs and gutters installed, streets are safer, drainage is improved, blight is often less likely and appearance is greatly improved.
	8.	Grade and pave the municipal storage yard.	A paved municipal storage yard is practical in that wear and tear on equipment is saved, dust is eliminated, and looks are improved.
	9.	Construct a fence around the municipal storage yard.	This fence will protect city property and provide a barrier for other development around the area.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1967-71 (cont'd)	10.	Purchase a bulldozer for the landfill operation at the refuse dump.	A bulldozer is needed to cover refuse each day for sanitary reasons. Furthermore, smoke and odor and blowing trash can be eliminated.
	11.	Construct a storage shed at the municipal storage yard.	A storage shed will provide protection from the weather for municipal vehicles. In addition, inside work can be done in inclement weather.
	12.	Pave, <u>curb</u> and gutter East Academy, West Sunset, and Back Streets. Sidewalks should also be installed along West Sunset Street.	This should be the beginning of a program that will pave all of Randleman's street within 10 years. Dust, safety, noise and general ugliness will be some of the many benefits gained from such a program.
	13.	Purchase additional land in the same block and near the fire station for government buildings (municipal, police and library).	For inflation reasons, the sooner this land is purchased, the more money the town will save.
1971-75	1.	Purchase rights-of-way for all streets to be added or completed as outlined in the thoroughfare plan. Priority should be	The thoroughfare plan should be completed during the next 10-15 years. The sooner this land is purchased, the cheaper the cost to the city will be.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1971-75 (cont'd)		established as follows: 1. Academy Street to Naomi Street. 2. West Swain Street. 3. Worthville Street. 4. Neal Street. 5. Holder Street.	In addition, such purchases will prevent urban development in the proposed rights-of-way.
	2.	Complete 10 percent of the thoroughfare plan each fiscal year.	Completion of this plan will help enable the Land Development Plan to materialize without congestion and other circulation problems.
	3.	Curb and gutter West Depot and Stout Streets and 10 percent of all other streets without curbs and gutters each fiscal year. Depot Street should also have sidewalks installed.	See Justification #10, Fiscal Period 1967-71.
	4.	Pave, curb and gutter East Brown, Railroad and other unpaved streets at a rate of 10 percent per year until all streets are paved, curbed and guttered.	See Justification #15, Fiscal Period 1967-71.
	5.	Install sidewalks along the following streets: High Point Street, Sunset Street, Worthville Street, Swain Street, Hinshaw Street, and South Main Street.	Sidewalks are a necessary safety factor for pedestrians and especially along these streets where children travel to and from school.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1971-75 (cont'd)	6.	Hire one additional fireman.	One additional fireman could provide nighttime manning at the fire station where he could answer calls and drive the truck to the scene of the fire.
	7.	Hire an additional policeman.	One additional policeman is needed in order to maintain the minimum standard of 1 policeman per 500 population.
	8.	Prepare a city park on the previously purchased land.	Such a facility as justified in the Land Development Plan is needed in order to complete the general development pattern for Randleman.
	9.	Landscape and beautify the downtown area.	The city can improve pride, interest, and income through trade if it takes such steps.
1975-79	1.	Construct a new municipal building.	The town is presently paying rent on a city hall; a city-owned building could eventually pay for itself. In addition, space is inadequate at the present city hall.
	2.	Purchase a new pumper to replace the 1947 pumper on the fire department.	Pumpers are undependable for use after 20 years of service. The fire insurance rating is directly affected by such equipment.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1975-79 (cont'd)	3.	Install parking meters along all streets near the Central Business District.	This will regulate traffic for customers using shopping facilities in the area.
	4.	Purchase an additional packer truck for the refuse department.	Additional population and improved service require an additional truck.
	5.	Hire three more men for the refuse department.	Three more men are needed to man the new packer truck.
	6.	Hire 2 additional street men for the street department.	Additional street mileage by this time will require additional men for maintenance.
1979-83	1.	Construct a new library.	A new library will not only provide a needed service to the community but will save Randleman money since the library building now being utilized is rented.
	2.	Hire an additional man to work at the sewerage treatment plant.	An additional man at this plant can provide necessary human attention at the plant during all hours while the plant is in operation.
	3.	Hire a recreation director.	A recreation director can outline and supervise recreation programs that will greatly improve Randleman's overall recreation program.

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Improvement Item</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1975-79 (cont'd)	4.	Construct a Community Center on the proposed site.	A community center can provide for indoor recreation in inclement weather. This will complete Randleman's recreation needs.
1983-87	1.	Construct a small medical clinic near the center of the city.	Such a clinic can relieve the overload at Randolph Memorial Hospital and can be more convenient for citizens of Randleman.

CHECKLIST OF ITEMS

Following is a condensed version of each improvement item for the next 20 years. When an item is completed, it should be checked off the list. After several years the city can look back with pride on its achievements:

1. Purchase land for a city park and community center.
2. Purchase a new police cruiser each year.
3. Conduct an engineering study of water system.
4. Replace small lines in the water and sewer system.
5. Prepare a map of fire hydrant system.
6. Hire a permanent fireman.
7. Construct a temporary jail.
8. Hire a secretary-dispatcher for the police department.
9. Curb and gutter West Academy, West High Point, and East Swain Streets.
10. Grade and pave the municipal storage yard.
11. Construct a fence around the municipal storage yard.
12. Purchase a bulldozer for the landfill.
13. Construct a fence around the refuse dump.
14. Construct a storage shed for municipal storage yard.
15. Pave, curb and gutter East Academy, West Sunset, and Back Streets.
16. Purchase rights-of-way for streets in the thoroughfare plan.
17. Complete 10 percent of the thoroughfare plan each year.
18. Curb and gutter West Depot and Stout Streets and 10 percent of all other streets each year.
19. Pave, curb and gutter East Brown, Railroad, and all other unpaved streets

at a rate of 10 percent each year.

20. Install sidewalks along High Point, Sunset, Worthville, Swain, Hinshaw, and South Main Streets.
21. Hire another fireman.
22. Hire an additional policeman.
23. Prepare a city park.

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